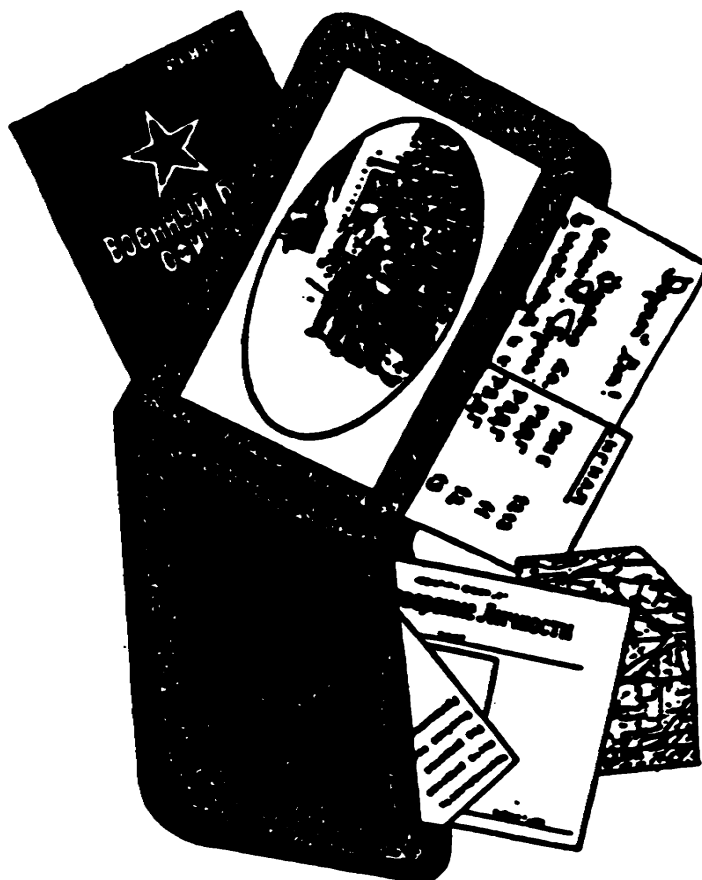
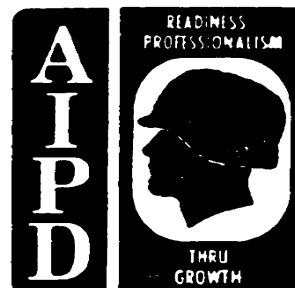


**US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
CAPTURED DOCUMENT HANDLING**



**THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM**



# CAPTURED DOCUMENT HANDLING

Subcourse Number IT 0597

EDITION C

US Army Intelligence Center  
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000

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## SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse teaches the skills necessary to properly process and exploit captured enemy documents (CED), to include accounting, screening, translating, evacuating, and disposition of documents captures with the prisoner.

Non-MOS 97E personnel should complete USAICS subcourses IT0600 and IT0606 prior to taking this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects current doctrine at the time of preparation. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

## TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ACTION: To properly account for, screen and categorize, translate, evacuate, and dispose of CED.
- CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and illustrations from FM 27-10, Fm 34-52, STANAG 2044, and STANAG 2084.
- STANDARDS: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on the subcourse examination.

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## LESSON 1

### ACCOUNT FOR CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS (CEDs)

CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1321

#### OVERVIEW

#### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to define what a CED is and to properly account for CEDs at any echelon.

#### TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTIONS: To know what CEDs are, and their importance to the overall intelligence collection effort.
- CONDITIONS: Given a CED, associated document tags and transmittals, CED log, and a local unit SOP.
- STANDARDS: Detect all missing CEDs, document tags and information and initiate trace actions. Completely and accurately record in the CED log all information relevant to the receiving, processing, and evacuation of CEDs.
- REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 34-52 and STANAG 2084.

#### INTRODUCTION

A document is any piece of recorded information, regardless of form, including written material, whether handwritten, printed, typed, painted, or drawn. Engraved material, sound or voice recordings, imagery, including videotapes and movies, computer storage media such as floppy disks, or reproductions of any item above are examples of CEDs.

A CED is any piece of recorded information which was in enemy control and comes into the possession of friendly forces. This includes United States or allied documents that have been captured by the enemy and are recaptured by our forces.

CEDs are mainly acquired from two sources. Sometimes they are taken from enemy prisoners of war (EPW) and detainees. Most documents, however, are captured on the battlefield, including those taken from enemy dead.

CEDs are divided into three types of documents. Official--documents of governmental or military origin (such as overlays, field orders, maps, codes, field manuals, and reports). Identity--personal items (such as cards or books, passport, and drivers license). Personal--documents of a private or commercial origin (such as letters, diaries, and photographs).

CEDs are important to the intelligence collection effort because they can provide information directly from the enemy. On very rare occasions, a single document or group of documents will provide vitally important information. More frequently, each document will provide a small part of a larger body of information, much as a single puzzle piece contributes to the whole picture.

#### CED ACCOUNTABILITY

The first step should take place at the time the document is captured. The capturing unit attaches a capture tag to each document (see Figure 1-1). The capture tag should be sequentially numbered and show the document's: time of capture as a date/time group (DIG), place of capture, including a six- or eight-digit grid coordinate and location description, circumstances of capture, source identity from whom the document was taken, if applicable, and the capturing unit's identity. The capture data are always written on a capture tag--nothing should ever be written directly on CED.

One type of CED requires additional procedures at time of capture. Technical documents (TECHDOC) pertain to any equipment type and include maintenance handbooks, operational manuals, and drawings. A TECHDOC should be evacuated with the equipment with which it was captured. If this is not possible, a cover sheet should be attached with TECHDOC written in large letters across the top and bottom. In addition to the capture data, the TECHDOC cover sheet should contain a detailed description of the equipment captured with the document. If possible, equipment photographs/ sketches should be taken, including an object of known size, and evacuated with the TECHDOC.

CAPTURED DOCUMENT TAG	
	NATIONALITY OF CAPTURING FORCE (STANAG 1059)
1. DATE/TIME CAPTURED:	091756Z APR 99
2. PLACE CAPTURED:	TA 123456
3. CAPTURING UNIT:	1CO/2/3/4 Regt
4. IDENTITY OF SOURCE (IF APPLICABLE):	
5. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE:	FOUND IN ABANDONED ENEMY CP.

Figure 1-1. Sample Captured Enemy Document Tag.

The capturing unit evacuates the CED to the first intelligence section in its chain of command, usually battalion S2. From the battalion S2, CEDs are evacuated along much the same route as prisoners--to brigade, division, corps, and echelons above corps (EAC). Depending on the type of document, it might be evacuated to the National Center for Document Examination. Throughout the evacuation cycle, care should be taken to protect the document from soil, weather, and wear.

At each echelon, starting with the battalion S2, steps must be taken to ensure CED accountability. To establish accountability, the responsible element at each echelon should inventory the CED. All CEDs should have capture tags, all capture tags should be shipped with the corresponding documents, and all capture tags should be completely filled out. The receiving element at each echelon should initiate a trace action on all missing CEDs and capture tags, and on all information missing from the capture tags by contacting the element from which the documents were received. If a capture tag is unavailable from elements that previously handled the CEDs, the document examiner will fill out a capture tag for the document, using whatever information is available.

After necessary trace actions are initiated, CEDs are entered in the Captured Document Log (see Figure 1-2). The captured document log is a record of everything the element knows about a CED. Local standard operating procedures (SOP) will dictate captured document log format. In general, however, it should contain the entries listed below--

- \* A file number. This is a sequence number to identify entry order.
- \* DTG CEDs received at this element.
- \* Document serial number of the captured document tag.
- \* Transmittal document identification number that accompanied CED to this element.
- \* CED description. At a minimum, description should include the original language, number of pages, document type (map, letter, and so on), and enemy CED identification number, if available.
- \* DIG and place of capture as listed on capture tag.
- \* Capturing unit's identity as listed on capture tag.
- \* Element's identity from which CEDs were received.
- \* Document's category once it has been screened.

UNIT: <u>16 INF DIV (L)</u>							
FILE NUMBER	RECEIVED DTG	DOCUMENT SERIAL NUMBER	INCOMING TRANS-MISSION NUMBER	FORWARDING UNIT	RECEIVED BY	TIME AND PLACE OF CAPTURE (DTG)	
0001	111910Z	US-AR-1910.1	NA	4th Bde	Royce	110719Z NC 123456	
0002	111917Z	US-AF-WAY6	NA	1st Bde	Jones	111314Z BC 654321	
CAPTURING UNIT	SCREENING CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	OUTGOING TRANSMITTAL	REMARKS			
B/11/2/3	C	Personal Letter	011.17	NONE			
D/2/3/4	A	OPLAN	019.44	NONE			

Figure 1-2. Captured Document Log



- \* Destination and outgoing transmittal identification number.
- \* Remarks (other information that can assist the unit in identifying the CED to include processing codes. These are set up by local SOPs to denote all actions taken with the document while at the element, including spot (SALUTE) reports, translations, reproductions, or return of the CED to the source from whom it was taken).

Accountability for the CED should be established at each echelon once the actions described above have been done.

## LESSON 1

### Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study that part of the lesson which contains the position involved.

1. Which of the following is an official document?
  - A. Diary.
  - B. Letter.
  - C. Overlay.
  - D. Newspaper.
2. When documents of friendly forces have fallen into enemy hands, and have been recaptured by friendly forces, they are considered to be CEDs?
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
3. Some CEDs that have just arrived at your element do not have capture tags attached. What action(s) would you take to get the capture tags for those documents?
4. TECHDOC capture information should always be written on the original document so it will not get lost.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.

## LESSON 1

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

#### ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	C. Overlay. (page 1-2)
2.	A. True. (page 1-1)
3.	Initiate a missing capture tag trace action by contacting the element from which the documents were received. If capture tags are unavailable from elements that have handled the CEDs, fill out the document capture tags using whatever information is available. (page 1-4)
4.	B. False. (page 1-2)

## LESSON 2

### SCREEN/CATEGORIZE CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS

CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1322

#### OVERVIEW

##### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to screen CEDs for intelligence information, to include document categorization according to intelligence value.

##### TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Screen and determine CED category for exploitation and evacuation.

CONDITIONS: Given a group of CEDs, a captured document log, current intelligence requirements, target language-English dictionary, and SECRET cover sheets.

STANDARDS: Correctly assign CED categories, and safeguard Category B documents.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 34-52 and STANAG 2084.

#### INTRODUCTION

It is unlikely the US will be involved against an enemy whose primary language is English. Therefore, document exploitation operations will require proficiency in the enemy's language. In the US Army, interrogators are assigned the document exploitation mission.

At any element, where documents are processed, document exploitation operations require personnel who are qualified, and available to do the job. Qualification is largely a matter of language proficiency. Availability will depend on mission.

##### CED SCREENING

When qualified personnel are available for document exploitation operations, the first step performed is CED screening for information of intelligence interest. As each document is screened, it is designated one of four categories, depending on its content and value. The category determines the document's exploitation and evacuation priority.

- \* Category A documents contain spot reportable information. This is information that could affect the immediate tactical situation. Spot reportable information is submitted in the

SALUTE format. They are time-sensitive and always contain significant intelligence information, such as enemy order of battle (OB), or new battlefield weapons and equipment. The information in a Category A document is critical to friendly action, and indicates a significant change in enemy capabilities or intentions. TECHDOC will be designated Category A until they can be screened by technical intelligence (TECHINT) personnel.

- \* Category A documents are exploited immediately. When a document is identified as Category A, the document examiner will cease screening operations and spot report the critical information, then continue screening operations.
- \* Category B documents contain information pertaining to enemy cryptographic or communications systems. Once a document is identified as Category B, it is considered to be classified SE-FT, to limit the number of people having knowledge of its capture or contents. A Category B document may contain spot reportable information.
- \* Category C documents contain no spot reportable information. They are not time-sensitive. A Category C document may be of interest or value to other agencies. Whatever the CED's information content, it will require exploitation.
- \* Category D documents contain no information of intelligence value. In addition, documents are not identified as Category D until after a thorough examination by document translation specialists at the highest interested command.

During document screening operations at higher echelons, documents may be recategorized. The information may be out-of-date, or the echelon currently exploiting the document may have different intelligence requirements. It is even possible the document was incorrectly categorized at a lower echelon.

## LESSON 2

### Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study that part of the lesson which contains the position involved.

1. Category A documents are always--
  - A. Spot reportable.
  - B. Considered to be classified SECRET.
  - C. Of no intelligence value.
  - D. TECHDOC.
2. A document pertaining to enemy cryptographic systems would be designated as category--
  - A. A.
  - B. B.
  - C. C.
  - D. D.
3. A CED may be recategorized during screening at higher echelons.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
4. Category C documents may not require exploitation.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	A. Spot reportable. page 2-2)
2.	B. B. (page 2-2)
3.	A. True. (page 2-2)
4.	B. False. (page 2-2)

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATE/EXTRACT INFORMATION FROM DOCUMENTS AND PREPARE A TACTICAL TRANSLATION REPORT

CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1323/1500

#### OVERVIEW

##### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to correctly select a CED for translation based on its priority, and to complete a translation report's administrative information.

##### TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Once the CED has been screened, the main exploitation step is to translate it.

CONDITIONS: Given target language CED, translation instructions, current intelligence requirements, target language-English dictionary, written document translation, document tag, captured document log, blank translation report form, and local unit SOP.

STANDARDS: Completely and accurately translate documents in accordance with priority and type of translations, record all spot reportable information in the SALUTE format, a record translation and all relevant information in a tactical translation report.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 34-52 and STANAG 2084.

#### INTRODUCTION

Once a CED has been screened, the main exploitation step is to translate it. The interrogator translates a document, rendering the information usable to others. When interrogating an EPW, the interrogator may sight-translate a document captured with the prisoner, as the document's information may help gain the EPW's cooperation. In order for anyone else to gain benefit from the document, the translation must be in written format.



## TRANSLATIONS

Documents must be screened before translation Operations begin to establish priorities for the order in which they will be translated. Category A documents will be translated first, then Category B (if assigned to an element that handles them), and then Category C. Category D documents will usually not be translated.

There are three types of translations--

- \* A full translation is where the document is translated from cover-to-cover. It is very manpower- and time-intensive, especially for lengthy TECHDOC. It is unlikely many full translations will be done at corps or lower echelons, and even for Category A documents, it may not always be necessary to translate the entire document.
- \* An extract translation is where only a portion of the document is translated. For instance, a TECHINT analyst may decide a few paragraphs in the middle of a 600 page helicopter maintenance manual look interesting, but does not need a full translation of the manual. He would request an extract translation of the text in which he is interested.
- \* A summary translation is where the translator reads the entire document and summarizes the main information points, instead of doing a cover-to-cover translation. This type of translation requires translator analytical abilities because he must balance the need for complete document exploitation against lack of time in combat operations. A summary translation may also be done by translators working in languages which they have only limited experience, especially if the language is similar to one already spoken. For instance, a Russian linguist may not be able to accurately deliver a full translation of a Bulgarian document, but can probably render a usable summary of the information it contains.

All information resulting from document exploitation activities, including information previously spot reported, will be reported in a translation report (see Figure 3-1). The exact format for a translation report will be a matter of local SOP, but it should contain the following information.

(CLASSIFICATION)  
TRANSLATION REPORT

TO: G2, 23d Inf Div (MECH)

DATE: 291130ZAUG99

FROM: IPW Sec, I&S Co, 231st MI Bn

REPORT NUMBER: 08-0356

PART I. CONTROL DATA:

1. DOCUMENT NUMBER: US-WAIBVO-03093.
2. DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Personal letter, 1 page, handwritten.
3. DOCUMENT'S ORIGINAL LANGUAGE: Russian.
4. DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 290510ZAUG99.
5. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE: 290120ZAUG99.
6. PLACE OF CAPTURE: vic NB146122.
7. CAPTURING UNIT: Co. A, 2d Bn, 1st Inf Bde, 23d Inf Div.
8. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: During ambush.
9. TRANSLATOR: SGT Royce.
10. TRANSLATION TYPE: Full.

PART II. TRANSLATION TEXT:

My dear Serezhen'ka:

It has been a long time since I received a letter from you. How are you and where are you? The last time you wrote that fighting was going on around you all the time, and this worries me a lot. Take care of yourself. There have been many changes at home. Your mother, despite her age, had to go to work in the factory. They make tanks there, but the sign over the entrance says this is a sugar plant. I don't know why they do this. At the school where I work, we were also told to go and work at the same plant. They are going to close the school. Everyone has to go to the front or work in the war industry. I would be more at ease if I knew you are alive and well. Please write as soon as you can.

Your KATHY.

PART III: REMARKS: None.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 3-1. Sample Translation Report.

- \* Report's destination. This is the element to which the report will be forwarded.
- \* Originator. This is the element which prepared the report.
- \* DTG report as prepared.
- \* Report number as designated by local SOP.
- \* Document number taken from capture tag.
- \* Document description consisting of: number of pages, document type and enemy identification number.
- \* Original CED language.
- \* DTG document was received at element preparing the report.
- \* DTG document was captured.
- \* Place document was captured.
- \* Identity of capturing unit.
- \* Circumstances under which document was captured.
- \* Translator's rank and last name.
- \* Translation type (full, extract, or summary).
- \* Translation text.
- \* Remarks for clarification or explanation, including the identification of the portions of the document translated in an extract translation.
- \* Classification and downgrading/declassification instruction in accordance with AR 380-5.

The translator records each exploitation step taken in the captured document log. Transmission of spot and translation reports is entered in the element's journal.

At least two copies are prepared for each spot (SALUTE) and translation report. One copy is placed in the interrogation element's files. The other accompanies the CED when it is evacuated. When the CED cannot be fully exploited, a copy of the CED should be made and retained. The original CED is forwarded through evacuation channels. Even when copies of an unexploited CED cannot be made, the original CED is still forwarded through evacuation channels without delay.



## LESSON 3

### Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study that part of the lesson which contains the position involved.

1. When a variety of documents are available, the first to be translated will be Category--
  - A. A.
  - B. B.
  - C. C.
  - D. D.
2. All information resulting from document exploitation activities will be in a translation report, except for information previously spot reported.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
3. A translation report will always be unclassified.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	A. A. (page 3-2)
2.	B. False. (page 3-2)
3.	B. False. A translation report will be classified or unclassified, according to its content and AR 380-5. (page 3-4)

## LESSON 4

### EVACUATE CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1324

#### OVERVIEW

#### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to accurately evacuate CED to the element most capable of deriving benefit from them.

#### TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTIONS: CED information is frequently time-sensitive, therefore CED evacuation is important so as not to reduce or negate its information.
- CONDITIONS: Given CED, captured document log, document tags, translation reports, spot report copies, SECRET and TECHDOC cover sheets, blank document transmittals, and local unit SOP.
- STANDARDS: Completely and accurately record all necessary document transmittal information and categorize and evacuate all CED.
- REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 34-52 and STANAG 2084.

#### INTRODUCTION

Interrogators are tasked with the mission of translating documents written in a foreign language, but personnel with other skills are frequently required in order to fully exploit a document. In order for friendly forces to benefit from a document, the document must be sent to the element most qualified to exploit it.

Information gained from a CED is frequently time-sensitive. Any time lost in exploiting the document may reduce or negate its information value. If a document is not sent to the element most capable of exploiting it, time-sensitive information will be lost. The CED evacuation procedures in use at any element must ensure documents are shipped to their proper destination as quickly as possible.

## CED EVACUATION

As a general rule of thumb, all documents, regardless of type will be evacuated to higher echelons from the element currently holding them. The main reason for this is geographic necessity. Any element conducting document exploitation operations will most likely be located in the rear of its echelon's area of operations. Sending a document to another element at the same echelon of assignment will usually mean sending it back toward the combat area. Interrogators recommend CED evacuation procedures, however, it is the G1/S1's responsibility for CED evacuation.

Documents will be evacuated to different elements based upon information contained, and type of document concerned. Direct evacuation to an element outside the chain of command will take place at the lowest practical echelon. Guidelines listed below cover must situations--

- \* TECHDOC will be evacuated to the Captured Material Exploitation Center (CMEC), located at EAC. The CMEC is the main operating base for TECHINT elements in the theater of operations.
- \* Data on marked maps will be evacuated immediately to the all-source analysis center.
- \* Aircraft-related documents will be evacuated through CMEC to the nearest Air Force element.
- \* Ship- or boat-related documents will be evacuated through CMEC to the nearest Navy element.
- \* Category B documents will be evacuated to the analysis and control element (ACE). The ACE maintains the signals intelligence (SIGINT) and electronic warfare (EW) data bases. Category B documents pertaining to communication equipment will be duplicated, if possible, and duplicate documents will be sent to the CMEC.
- \* All other CEDs will be evacuated to the document section at the next echelon.

When transportation assets are limited, CEDs will be evacuated by priority, as determined by category. Each package will contain documents of only one category. All unscreened documents will be handled as Category C documents, but will not be packaged with screened documents designated Category C. Documents in a single package must have the same destination.

When CEDs are evacuated from any echelon, a transmittal document will be used (see Figure 4-1). The exact transmittal document format will be a matter of local SOP, but it should contain the information listed below--



- \* Identity of the element to which the CEDs are to be evacuated.
- \* Unit's from which CEDs are sent.
- \* Whether or not CEDs in the package have been screened and the screening category.
- \* Document's category in the package, if available.
- \* Identification number of the documents transmittal.
- \* List of CED document serial numbers in the package.

All CEDs being evacuated should have documents attached as appropriate. TECHDOC should have a TECHDOC cover sheet. Category B documents should have a SECRET cover sheet. Exploited documents should be accompanied by translation reports, and hard-copy spot reports. All evacuated CEDs should have capture tags.

CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT TRANSMITTAL			
TO:	<u>G2, X CORPS</u>	DATE/TIME:	<u>04</u>
FROM:	<u>G2, 25 INF DIV</u>	TRANSMITTAL NO:	<u>010</u>
SCREENED: YES NO	CATEGORY:	A B <u>C</u> D NA	
DOCUMENT SERIAL NUMBERS:			
<u>TR-AR-091 thru 100</u>			
<u>SY-AR-8.1 thru 9.7</u>			

Figure 4-1. CE Transmittal Documents.

## LESSON 4

### Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Documents will normally be evacuated to the echelon's G2 from the element currently holding them.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
2. Documents pertaining to enemy cryptographic systems will be duplicated, if possible, and evacuated to the ACE and CMEC.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
3. CED evacuation priority is determined by--
  - A. SOP.
  - B. G2.
  - C. CMEC.
  - D. Category.
4. CED information is frequently time-sensitive.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.

LESSON 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	B. False. (page 4-2)
2.	A. True. (page 4-2)
3.	D. Category. (page 4-2)
4.	A. True. (page 4-1)

## LESSON 5

### DETERMINE DOCUMENT DISPOSITION CAPTURED WITH SOURCE

CRITICAL TASK: 301-337-1325/1350

#### OVERVIEW

#### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to correctly dispose of documents captured with an source.

#### TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Documents captured with a source can indicate information pertaining to the commander's PIR/IRs.

CONDITIONS: Given documents captured with an source, target language-English dictionary, current intelligence requirements, captive tags, screening and previous interrogation reports, map of area where source was captured, and local unit SOP.

STANDARDS: Correctly dispose of documents confiscated, impound, or return documents captured with an source, and to extract all information necessary for interrogation plan development.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 34-52, FM 27-10, STANAG 2044, and STANAG 2084.

#### INTRODUCTION

Documents captured with an EPW play a very important role in the interrogation process. During screening operations, for instance, they can indicate a specific prisoner may have information pertaining to the commander's intelligence requirements. While the interrogator is forming his interrogation plan, documents captured with the prisoner may provide the key to the approach necessary to gain the prisoner's cooperation.

Fair treatment by the interrogator and holding area personnel can ease confinement facility tensions, and make it ore likely the prisoner will cooperate on other occasions when questioning may be necessary. One way the prisoner's trust and continued cooperation can be gained is through fair and equitable handling of his personal possessions. Guidelines for disposition of the prisoner's documents and valuables have been set by international agreement.

#### DISPOSE OF DOCUMENTS CAPTURED WITH PRISONERS

When documents are captured with a prisoner, the immediate reaction is to take them away so he cannot destroy them. In general, this is a good idea, but there is one major exception. Under no circumstances may a prisoner's identification card/book be permanently removed.

When documents are taken from a prisoner, it is necessary to ensure the specific prisoner from whom they were taken can be identified. The easiest way to accomplish this is with the prisoner's captive tag (see Figure 5-1). The bottom portion of the tag is designed to be used for marking equipment or documents captured with an EPW. It is not, however, a replacement for the captured document tag.

Three possible actions may be taken with documents captured with a prisoner--

- \* Confiscated. Documents are taken away with no intention of returning them. Official documents, except for identification documents, are confiscated and appropriately evacuated.
- \* Impounded. Documents are taken away with the intention of returning them at a later time.
- \* When a document is impounded, the prisoner must be given a receipt. The receipt must contain a list of the items impounded, and the person's name, rank, and unit issuing the receipt, legibly inscribed. Items of value, such as watches, jewelry, and currency, may also be impounded, even though they may not actually be documents. Items of value may be impounded only by order of an officer, and then only for reasons of security. An SOP, when signed by an officer, is sufficient authority only if it provides specific guidance.
- \* Impounded value items must be receipted to the prisoner as described above. A list of items impounded will be entered in the Prisoner of War Personnel Record. In addition, a special register is maintained for impounded items of value. This register will contain prisoner personal particulars from whom the valuables were taken, and a detailed items impounded list.



\* They may be returned. Documents are taken only to inspect for information of interest, and are returned to sources at EAC after they have gone through (CMEC). Identification documents must be returned to the prisoner. EPW personal papers will be returned after examination in accordance with the agreement in the Geneva conventions. Copies of these papers may be made, and forwarded if deemed appropriate.

Disposing of documents captured with a prisoner is normally a function of the military police and other holding area personnel. The interrogators at the compound will probably be required to provide assistance and guidance because of their language capabilities.

In a fast-moving tactical situation, it is possible final disposition of EPW documents will not be made until the prisoner is evacuated as far as the corps holding area. This makes it especially important for the capturing unit to correctly identify documents with the prisoner from whom they were taken.

Documents captured with an EPW are normally evacuated at the same time as the prisoner, for the sake of more efficient exploitation. A document of great significance may be evacuated ahead of the prisoner, but a reproduction should be made for evacuation with the EPW if facilities are available.

During EPW document evacuation, the same accountability procedures must be followed as for documents found on the battlefield. Documents captured with a prisoner are also subject to the same screening and exploitation procedures as those found on the battlefield.





## LESSON 5

### Practice Exercise

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. An EPW's identification card may be taken away from him only upon order of an officer.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
2. A prisoner's letter that contains spot reportable information will be confiscated.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.
3. Disposing of documents captured with an EPW is normally a function of the
  - A. Military police.
  - B. Capturing Unit.
  - C. Interrogator.
  - D. Battalion S2.
4. Documents captured with an EPW are subject to the same accountability procedures as documents found on the battlefield.
  - A. True.
  - B. False.

LESSON 5

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	B. False. (page 5-2)
2.	A. True. (page 5-2)
3.	A. Military police. (page 5-3)
4.	A. True. (page 5-3)